रिपोर्टों को सचिवालय द्वारा संकलित करके समिति को उसकी बैठक में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। इस प्रकार जब समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर अपनी बैठकों में निरीक्षणों की प्रगति की समीक्षा होती है तो अध्यक्ष को भी इसकी जानकारी हो जाती है।

(ग) 1985 में बहुत से मंत्रालयों के स्वरूप और नामों में परिवर्तन होने के कारण उनकी हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों के पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता हो गई। अतः सभी मंत्रालयों से सामान्य कार्यालय-पद्धति के अनुसार अपनी अपनी समितियों के स्वरूप की समीक्षा करने, अपेक्षित परिवर्तन शीघ्र करने और उनकी नियमित बैठकें आयोजित करने का अनुरोध किया गया। जिन मंत्रालयों ने पुनर्गठन/परिवर्तन करने में अनावश्यक देरी की उन्हें मंत्री स्तर पर स्मरण कराया गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

U.N. sponsored study on forests.

1659. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government"s attention has been drawn to a recent UN sponsored study according to which 27 million acres of forests are destroyed annually;

(b) if so, what is the acreage under forests destroyed annually in India; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check such deforestation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the National Remote Sensing Agency, the annual rate of deforestation in India during 1972-75 to 1980-82 was 1.3 million hectares per annum.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check deforestation:—

1. Enactment and enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

2. Guidelines have been issued to the state governments to:—

(i) avoid clear felling of natural forests for raising plantations as far as possible. Where such fellings are unavoidable due to restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not-exceeding 10 ha. in the hills and 20 ha. in the plains. In no case good natural forests should be clear-felled in preferenc to poorly stocked natural forests.

(ii) ban all fellings above an altitude of 1000 meters atleast for some years.

(iii) to earmark 4 per cent of the geographical area as protection areas, like wildlife sanctuaries, National parks, Biosphere Reserves, Preservation Plots, etc.

(iv) prefer raising of mixed species of indigenous origin to monoculture. The indgenous species should receive precedence over exotics.

3. The National Wastelands Development Board has been set up with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation.

Pending industrial disputes

1660. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial disputes are persently pending in various Tribunals and Labour Courts in Delhi to be disposed of, Tribunal-wise/Court-wise;

(b) how many of them are between public sector undertakings and their workers| Unions, Public sector-wise;

(c) how many such disputes are pending for more than five years, public sector-wise|tribunal-wise|court-wise;

(d) how many industrial disputes between public sector undertakings and their employees and unions were disposed of by each Tribunal|Court during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) what positive steps are being taken to dispose of disputes which are more than five years old?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) On the basis of the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, a statement giving the available information is attached (*See* below).

(e) Periodical meetings of Presiding Officers of Labour Courts|Industrial Tribunals are convened by the Secretary (Labour) Delhi Administration, to review the pendency and the presiding Officers are asked to give priority to old cases. For prompt disposal of the disputes, the cases are transferred from one Court to other in the interest of equitable distribution and disposal of work.

With a view to ensure speedier disposal of cases, monthly norms of disposal of disputes have been fixed. Central Government has amended the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, providing for time limits for disposal of references. The monthly norms of the work of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts is periodically monitored. The industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, have also been amended to provide for time frame for different stages to ensure speedy disposal.

Statement

Tribunals/Labour Courts	Total number of industrial disputes pending	No. of disputes pending between public sector undertakings and their workers/unions		No. of dspotes disp sed of duy ring the last three years pertaining to Public sector undertakings		
		Total pendency	More than 5 years	1984	1985	1986
Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, New Delhi (as on 28-2-1987). . .	142	78	11	77	26	20
Industrial Tribunals (as on 31-1-1987):						
No. I, Delhi . . .	1035	159	2	21	23	16
No. II, Delhi . . .	918	149	33	21	14	13
No. III. Delhi . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labour Court (as on 31-1-87) :						
No. I, Delhi . . .	781	29	..	4	4	8
No. II, Delhi . .	1084	48	6	4	6	7
No. III, Delhi . .	1262	34	2	1	1	1
No. IV, Delhi . .	829	94	40	3	3	6
No. V, Delhi . .	1723	65	23	2	2	1
No. VI, Delhi . .	874	55	..	..	..	
No. VII, Delhi . .	1010	103	17	..	..	